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there are good camping sites on these lakes. Passing a low divide the road comes out at the Gordon Ranch in the Swan River Valley, 80 miles from Missoula. From here it is two miles by road to Holland Lake, a beautiful sheet of water lying beneath the Swan Range. There is a resort where accommodations and boats may be had.

A mile before the Gondon Ranch is reached the road to Lindbergh Lake branches to the left. It is about 4 miles from the main road to the foot of the lake, where a resort is located, as well as free camp

Fourteen miles by trail from Lindbergh Lake is Lagoon Lake, on the edge of the Turquoise Basin recreation area. This area is undeveloped by trails, but the hiker and mountain climber will find here a region of peaks, glaciers, lakes, and cataracts unexcelled by any area of like size in the United States. There are no accommodations beyond Lindbergh Lake, and those who stay for more than a day must carry their food and equipment with them.

LOLO HOT SPRINGS

When Lewis and Clark journeyed up Lolo Creek, a tributary of the Bitterroot, in 1805, they mentioned in their diary large hot springs and peculiar rock formations near the head of the valley. Lolo Hot Springs has lately become a favorite resort for people of Missoula and vicinity. There is a hotel, plunge. and a number of cottages and camping spots.

Beyond Lolo Hot Springs a road crosses Lolo Pass and penetrates into Idaho as far as Powell Ranger

Station on the Lochsa River. The country here is wild and only trails extend beyond the end of the road. A large game preserve lies south of the Lochsa River, but hunting is allowed on the north of the stream. Fishing is considered exceptionally



Build your fire in the open, near water if possible

FLATHEAD LAKE

Flathead Lake is the largest body of fresh water in the Northwest. In beauty of setting and diversity of shoreline it is unrivaled. To the east lies the Flathead Forest and the high peaks of the northern Mission Range; to the west, ranges of rolling hills, many of them timbered to the summit. There are a number of islands of various sizes, mostly in the southern part of the lake.

The lake is rapidly becoming one of the recreation centers of Montana. Many organizations have summer camps on islands and the shore, and there are also a large number of summer homes and resorts. The east shore is famous for its fine cherries. Polson, a town of 1,500 people, is located at the

southern end. A few miles below is the great gorge of the Flathead River, destined to be some day one of the important power projects of the country.

The sawmill town of Somers is at the north end of Boat service between Polson and Somers is maintained in summer.

The chief attraction of the lake for the tourist lies in the views from the roads on either side of the lake, the numerous camping spots along the shore, or the attractive boat rides among the islands and across the lake.

CABINET GORGE

Cabinet Gorge of the Clark Fork River may be seen from the highway near the Montana-Idaho

The name "Cabinet" originated with French Canadian trappers who noticed the peculiar box-like recesses in the rock walls of the gorge and applied the French name "cabinet" or room. It is from the gorge that the Cabinet Mountains derive their name.

PEND OREILLE LAKE

This mountain-girt lake is the largest in Idaho. To the geologist it is an interesting paragraph in the chapter of glacial history written by the great ice sheet which covered much of the Northwest ages ago. Apparently Pend Oreille was formed by the damming of the Clark Fork River by a glacial moraine which forms a great barrier at the lower end of the lake near the present town of Bayview.

One of the finest views of the lake is had from the main highway between Hope and Sandpoint. Boat excursions from Sandpoint to the farther end of the lake and back are run every Sunday during the summer. In case a longer stay at any point along the shore is desired, visitors can make use of the regular week-day boat service. There are hotels at Lake View and Bayview, and resorts and camp sites at several other places.

PRIEST LAKE

Although not the largest body of water in the region, Priest Lake is one of the most beautiful. It

lies in the heart of the Kaniksu Forest, about 25 miles north of the village of Priest River, which is on the main highway. Beyond the wooded shores to the north and east rise the high peaks of the Selkirk range. It is easily reached over good roads from Spokane, 85 miles distant, and for this reason is popular as a resort. Fishing in the lake is excellent. At Coolin, on the south end of the lake are two hotels, a cottage resort, boat liveries, and a store. There are also resorts at the upper end of the lake, reached by boat from Coolin.

South of Priest Lake on the main road to Priest River is the Priest River Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service. Here many important problems connected with proper management of the forests of the region are being worked out by a corps of trained foresters. Visitors are welcome at the Station.



Priest Lake, Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho

COEUR D'ALENE MINING DISTRICT

The famous Coeur d'Alene mining district centers about Wallace and Mullan. It is one of the richest silver-lead producing regions in the world. The timbers used in these mines, running to millions of feet annually, are supplied largely from the surrounding National Forests.

Wallace was partially destroyed by the historic forest fires of 1910. These fires have left their mark on much of the country crossed by the Yellowstone Trail between St. Regis and Wallace.

The fire-scarred slopes, although greening over after 20 years, offer convincing testimony to the awful destruction wrought when the flames, carried before a high wind, swept over an area 60 miles long and 40 miles wide in a few hours. Eighty men lost their lives at this time. It was the worst forest fire in the Northwest within the memory of man.

The Forest Service is doing considerable planting on the old burns in this immediate vicinity. Unfortunately there are no extensive plantations in sight from the main roads. Western yellow pine and western white pine are the species most used. The trees, which are from 2 to 3 years old when planted in the field, are all raised at the Savenac Nursery on the Yellowstone Trail at Haugan.

COEUR D'ALENE LAKE

Coeur d'Alene Lake is second in size of the lakes in Idaho. Its setting is less rugged than Pend Oreille, and the beauty of its shore line has been marred by logging. Nevertheless, it is one of the recreation centers of the region. There are several fine bathing beaches, notably the one at Coeur d'Alene. The Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts maintain summer camps, and there are also private camps and many summer homes along the shore.

During the summer a boat makes a daily roundtrip from Coeur d'Alene to St. Maries, and this is perhaps the best way to gain a comprehensive idea of the lake. Motor boats may be rented at Coeur d'Alene for trips both short and long.

THE MULLAN TREE

The tourist over the Yellowstone Trail between Wallace and Coeur d'Alene may visit the historic Mullan Tree by walking a few steps down a side trail at Fourth-of-July Summit. On this tree were

blazed the figures "July 4, 1861" by Captain Mullan's party when building the famous military road between Fort Benton, Mont., and Walla Walla,

THE SAVENAC NURSERY

The Savenac Nursery, located on the Yellowstone Trail, midway between Superior, Mont., and Wallace, Idaho, is one of the largest nurseries for forest trees maintained by the Government.

There are about 10,000,000 little trees in the Savenac Nursery at all times. This permits an annual output of 3,000,000 two to four year old trees. These trees are all of timber-producing species—white pine, yellow pine, spruce, etc.

The Government does not sell these trees, but plants them within the National Forests on hillsides devastated by forest fires.

The seed (1,000 pounds a year) required to raise this nursery stock is extracted from cones gathered in the forest. The Forest Service superintends the collection of the cones and extracts the seed. Great care must be exercised in handling the seed from the time of collection until it has sprouted in the nursery, and it must be well guarded against the ravages of birds and rodents.

When two or three years old the trees are planted in the mountains. They are spaced 8 feet apart each way, so that 680 trees are planted to an acre. The cost of propagating the trees in the nursery averages about \$4 per thousand, which, plus the cost of planting, brings the total to about \$10 per acre, or 1½ cents per tree. This cost per tree is very small, but it will take about 120 years for the trees to become large enough for lumber.

lars annually—sometimes millions—to put out fires. Rarely a year passes without forest fire taking its toll of human life. In spite of these facts, mancaused fires continue. Why? Because all the precautions the Forest Service and other forest owners can devise can not take the place of a sense of personal responsibility on the part of the man who goes into the woods. The man who is careless with fire in the forest is a public menace.



CAMP FIRE PERMITS

On forests where the fire hazard is great during the summer months, permits to build camp fires may be required. These are issued by forest officers or other persons deputized by the Forest Service, at points convenient to the roads leading into the forests. There is no red tape connected with obtaining a permit; the purpose is to enable forest officers to

keep a check on campers using the forest and to help apprehend parties who may start forest fires.

Ascertain before going into the woods if a permit

During periods of extreme danger, areas of special hazard may be closed to all entry for recreational purposes. Special notice of such closure is posted at the time.

The following rules will help you to protect the forest. Please read them carefully and then act accordingly.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. Matches.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. Tobacco.—Be certain that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

Making Camp.—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep it small. Never build a fire against trees, logs, or near

Breaking Camp.—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. Brush Burning.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. How to Put Out a Camp Fire.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.



Do not build a fire in a place like this. Never against trees, logs, or

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

Specific information about recreational chances on the forests may be obtained at the headquarters of the Forest Supervisors. In many cases it is possible to obtain free a large scale map, on the back of which complete information is given. The Forest Service personnel welcomes inquiries about the forest, and will gladly give such information as is

Below is given a list of forests and the respective headquarters. If you are planning a trip to the forest, or wish to make a more extended stay, call on the supervisor and get acquainted with local conditions and learn the best localities to camp, fish, or

National Forests of Region No. 1, Location and Area

Forest and State	Headquarters	Gross Area	Net Area
MONTANA			
The state of the s	Kalispell Thompson Falls Miles City Butte Kalispell Bozeman Helena Great Falls Libby Choteau Missoula Sheridan	1, 004, 543 681, 930 1, 365, 000 1, 155, 868 1, 066, 027 1, 043, 224 678, 189 989, 479 900, 840 1, 143, 333 1, 174, 804 1, 632, 177 826, 360 1, 185, 960 1, 313, 601 19, 166, 071	853, 607 660, 384 1, 340, 860 1, 051, 104 832, 776 834, 848 591, 079 823, 199 1, 718, 820 561, 583 934, 946 1, 040, 874 1, 361, 487 8, 361
NORTHERN IDAHO Clearwater Coeur d'Alene Kaniksu Nezperce Pend Oreille St. Joe Selway	Coeur d'Alene Newport, Wash Grangeville Sandpoint St. Maries	907, 846 790, 234 606, 560 1, 703, 154 876, 688 928, 666 1, 802, 000	799, 459 674, 248 465, 933 1, 661, 107 676, 619 603, 211 1, 689, 960
Total		7, 615, 148	6, 570, 537
Total for Region No. 1		26, 781, 219	22, 814, 881



Forest and State	Headquarters	Gross Area	Net Area
MONTANA			
Absaroka	Livingston	1, 004, 543	853, 607
Beartooth	Billings	681, 930	660, 384
Beaverhead	Dillon		1, 340, 860
Bitterroot	Hamilton	1, 155, 868	1, 051, 104
Blackfeet	Kalispell	1, 066, 027	832, 776
Cabinet	Thompson Falls	1, 043, 224	834, 848
Custer	Miles City	678, 189	591, 079
Deerlodge	Butte	989, 479	823, 199
Flathead	Kalispell	1, 969, 216	1, 718, 820
Gallatin	Bozeman	900, 840	561, 583
Helena	Helena		934, 946
efferson	Great Falls	1, 174, 804	1, 040, 874
Kootenai	Libby	1, 632, 177	1, 361, 487
Lewis and Clark	Chotean	826, 360	810, 731
Lolo	Missoula	1, 185, 960	894, 181
Madison	Sheridan	1, 035, 520	956, 462
Missoula	Missoula	1, 313, 601	977, 403
		-//	16, 244, 344
10041		10, 100, 071	10, 211, 011
NORTHERN IDAHO			
Clearwater	Orofino	907, 846	799, 459
Doeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alone	790, 234	674, 248
Kaniksu			465, 933
Nezperce	Grangeville	1, 703, 154	1, 661, 107
end Oreille	Sandnoint	876, 688	676, 619
St. Joe	St Marias	928, 666	603, 211
Selway			1, 689, 960
		1	1,000,000
Total		7, 615, 148	6, 570, 537
Total for Region No. 1	26 781 210	22, 814, 881	

the forests, through grants or any one of the land laws, or subsequently through



A fine road extends up the West Gallatin River from Gallatin Gateway, and the tourist will find this a desirable route to take in going to or from Yellowstone Park. The region is one of the most popular

PLACES WORTH SEEING

Following are some of the main points of interest which the tourist will find it worth while to visit. Many are on the main roads. Others are areas of such outstanding interest as to deserve special mention. They can all be found easily on the map.

The Beartooth Forest

The mountainous country of the Beartooth National Forest is recognized as one of the outstanding scenic areas of the Northwest, if not the entire country. There are many canyons and peaks of exceptional grandeur, and streams, lakes, and glaciers of rare beauty. Granite Peak, the highest point in Montana (12,850 feet), is here. Other high peaks are: Mount Wood, 12,500 feet; Mystic Mountain, 12,646 feet; and Mount Hague, 12,600 feet.

In the southern part of the forest is Grasshopper Glacier, where vast numbers of grasshoppers are preserved in the ice. It is supposed that in some prehistoric time these insects were caught in a snowstorm and became congealed in drifts which later became part of the glacier.

Red Lodge, Mont., is the northern gateway to the Beartooth region. It is reached by graveled highway and also by a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. Spur roads lead from here to camps and resorts within the forest. Trails built by the Forest Service make available the high country not accessible by roads.

Cooke City, a small mining town, is located in the southwest corner of the forest. It is reached by road through Yellowstone Park from Gardiner, or by trail from Red Lodge. From here one may visit Grasshopper Glacier, 12 miles away.

West Gallatin Canyon

The scenery of the canyon is unrivaled. There are many desirable camp grounds at designated points along the road, and several large dude ranches cater to all classes of tourists. On Specimen Ridge, east of the valley near its

recreation centers in the West at the present time.

upper end, are a great number of petrified stumps similar to those found inside Yellowstone Park. Geologists have identified them as belonging to a species of ancient redwood. This interesting locality, called the "Petrified Forest," is most easily reached from the mouth of Specimen Creek. A full day should be allowed for the trip and a guide and horse, although not essential, are recommended. However, the trip may be made on foot by good

The Forest Service has a definite plan of summer home-site development for the West Gallatin Canyon, and leases small areas to those who wish to



on the National Forests

Belt Creek, King's Hill, and Sheep Creek

The shortest route between Great Falls and Livingston passes through the heart of the Jefferson National Forest. The road follows up the canyon of Belt Creek, crosses the divide at King's Hill above Neihart, and follows down the timbered canyon of Sheep Creek to the forest boundary. Good camping sites are scattered along this road for a distance of 40 miles. Especially pleasant is the improved camp ground at an elevation of 7,000 feet on the summit of King's Hill. Nights here are always cool, even though high temperatures prevail at lower altitudes. Fishing is good on Sheep Creek and many of the

streams tributary to Belt Creek. Supplies and accommodations may be had at Mon-

arch and Neihart.

Gates of the Mountains

Twenty miles north of Helena the Missouri River breaks through the western extension of the Belt Mountains in a deep canyon bordered with limestone cliffs of fantastic shape. This formation was named the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains" by Lewis and Clark in 1805. The spot is well worth a visit. The only satisfactory way of seeing the canyon is by taking a regular motor-boat trip from Hilger, reached by road from Helena. Boats leave twice daily during the summer.

Virginia City

In the early sixties rich placer operations centered about Virginia City and Alder Gulch. There was little of law and order, and such men as were employed to administer justice were in league with road agents, or themselves bandits. Conditions became so bad that a group of citizens organized to take summary action. The society, secret in nature, was known as the Vigilantes. A number of outlaws were hanged after brief but fair trials, and the rest quit the country.

and soldiers and volunteer citizens from the Bitterroot Valley, is on the main road between Darby and Wisdom. It is visited by thousands each year, both because of its historic significance and because the beauty of the natural surroundings make it a desir-

was caused by man's carelessness

Bighole Battlefield

1877 between Nez Perce Indians, under Chief Joseph,

The site of the Battle of the Bighole, fought in

Virginia city was once the territorial capital of

the State. Here, housed in a substantial museum,

may be seen interesting relics of the early days.

On a bluff are the graves of five of the most notori-

ous road agents, who were hanged at one time. A

number of buildings erected in the early days of the

Gulch are still standing.

A monument by the Government has been erected to commemorate those who lost their lives in the battle. Trenches dug hastily by the whites and many bullet holes in the trees can still be seen. The spot is within the Beaverhead Forest, and the Forest Service has taken the responsibility of caring for the

battle ground.

start. The Forest Service spends thousands of dolare maintained on many peaks to report fires that protection of the public forest property. Lookouts authorized to enforce the rules laid down for the policed during the summer by patrolmen who are extinguishing camp fires. The roads and trails are carding matches and cigarette stubs, and in properly the highways and roads, cautioned to use care in dis-Travelers may be stopped at certain points along

human life in jeopardy by gross indifference in other liciously burns up another's property, or places -nm ohn num sht zu sloiznoger hsum za zi smuha the forest. He who fails to do so and sets the forest his burning todacco, he is a menace to the safety of forest learns to put out his camp fre, his match, or shi he word the woods or passing through the evasion or excuse can alter that fact. Until each rests directly on the careless party. No amount of sort besuperan mort spanne not viildisnogsor desences is a grave menace to the foresits. The Although lightning sets many free, man's care-

THE INDIVIDUAL'S RESPONSIBILITY

responsibilities as good citizens while in the woods. and forest users must become heedful of THEIR repeatedly. To avert such calamities forest travelers acres of forest. Carelessness has caused such fires out," you may cause the destruction of thousands of leave one even for a brief time before it is " dead that if you build a camp fire in the wrong place or you are likely to start a bad fire. It is evident, too, the grass or torest litter along the roads or trails, If you drop a lighted match or cigarette stub in

for posterity. be and must be prevented if our woods are to remain fres can not be prevented. The fires set by man can through carelessness—chiefly the latter. Lightning brings destruction to the forest either maliciously or occurrence. But now, civilized man, strange to say, bered hills, but this was a comparatively infrequent by the Indians spread from grasslands to the timthe chief source of forest fires. True, some fires set Before the advent of the white man, lightning was

The climate of the Northwest makes the forest

THE FIRE DANGER



land in past years is a veritable tinder box at such on the ground after cutting operations on private extremely inflammable. Logging slash left lying ground cover beneath the trees become bone dry and extended drought are liable to occur. Needles and rain falls during the summer months, and periods of the mountains with a forest of coniferous trees, little there is moisture enough through the year to clothe fire danger especially great in this region. Although

The forests are not closed to recreational use



the timber and would disappear if the forest were eaters. Some of our finest game animals live within provide a home for many of the song birds and insect Forests shelter many forms of wild life. They and evenly after rains and snows. prevent freshets by releasing the water regularly

the soil and the silting of streams. They tend to Forests help to prevent the washing or erosion of

THE SERVICE OF THE FORESTS

and similar development work is permissible. Construction of power lines, dams, ditches, conduits, National Forests just as on any other public lands. Prospecting and mining may be carried on in the

certain forests may be closed to entry except by during very dry periods when fire danger is great, hiking, and picnicking are unrestricted, except that with the State Fish and Game Laws. Camping, Pishing and hunting are allowed when in conformity The National Forests are open for recreation. tasks refreshed both in body and spirit. his playground! For the woods send us back to our

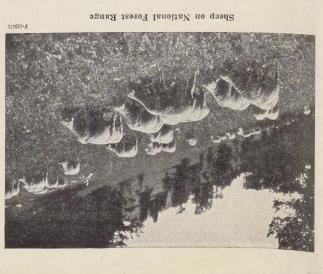
who has at his disposal a forest of green trees for

grind of daily living. Fortunate indeed is the man

outdoors as a place in which to recuperate from the

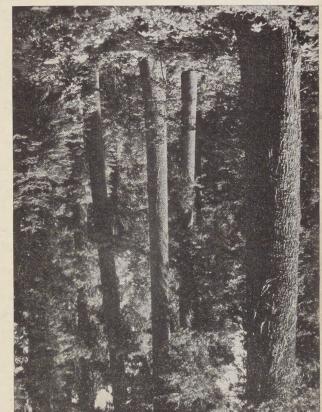
More and more people each year are turning to the

vides is the opportunity for rest and recreation. Not the least of the many things the forest pro-RECREATION AND OTHER RESOURCES



the Nation with its supply of beet, mutton, and wool. capacity of the ranch land, and goes far in providing and land problems by augmenting the carrying of the region, and helps in the solution of the farm generously to the economic prosperity and stability paid permit from the Forest Service. It contributes utilized by stock of the local home builder under spersed with the forested areas. This forage is Much land suitable for grazing livestock is inter-

GRAZING



perity of regions and communities. so as to aid in the development and permanent pros-Forest Service tries to regulate its timber-sale policy such timber is encouraged. In a broad way the some later time would be prohibitive. The sale of holdings are cut, whereas the expense of logging at be logged to advantage when intermingled private often the case that tracts of Government timber can within communities dependent upon them. It is continue operation, thus maintaining employment where possible to established mills to enable them to people. Timber that is ready to harvest is sold to sell it so that its value will not be lost to the market. Where timber is overripe, an effort is made is it the policy to force Government timber on the under competitive bids to private operators. Neither

The Forest Service does not undertake to log or

manufacture its own timber, but sells it on the stump

greater demand than it is to-day. the timber on the National Forests will be in much rapidly disappearing. When these trees are gone rate of cutting, the forests in private ownership are Northwest States and Alaska. With the present The last great virgin stands of timber are in the

way which will make them of the largest service." use of all resources which the forests contain, in the regulates the flow of streams, and to provide for the supply of timber, to preserve the forest cover, which Forests have for their objects to insure a perpetual of Agriculture in 1906, who said in part: " National West. Their purpose was defined by the Secretary action, as were the other National Forests of the set aside from the public domain by congressional The National Forests of Montana and Idaho were

NATIONAL FORESTS

Idaho, and eastern Washington. continued prosperity of western Montana, northern the perpetuation of the forest depends largely the

In fact, it is one of the three largest industries. On important part in the economic life of the region. hard to realize that the forest industry plays an With this vast area of timbered country it is not

FOREST INDUSTRY

mountains, belongs to the Government, and 1s in-

luded within the National Forests.

the more inaccessible and rougher land back in the tive States. But the largest area, comprising mostly panies. Some timberland is also held by the respec-

the valleys belongs to private individuals and com-

Most of the timberland one sees along the roads in

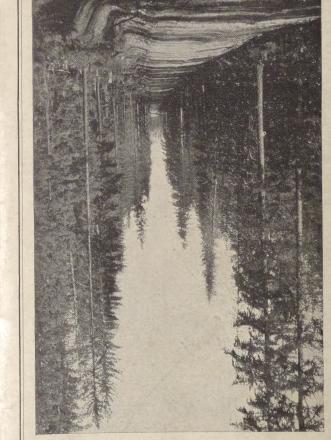
an airplane. between the forested and unforested country from land, one would get a truer sense of the proportion leys and pass through the heart of the agricultural highways and roads naturally follow the open valwith the great areas of timbered country. As the these untimbered portions are small in comparison Tarming land between the mountain ranges, but are broad valleys and benches, and considerable open plains country to the eastward. True, there torested mountain ranges, much different than the to norger a ni fleamid shah, and a region of the northern part of Idaho, and a narrow strip of The traveler through the western half of Montana,

Y LIMBERED REGION

IDVHO

OF MONTANA AND NORTHERN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

FOREST SERVICE NOBLHERN RECION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE A road through the forest



NORTHERN IDAHO **GNA ANATNOM VI**



